

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

2727

At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 42 cases of variola, 13 cases of bubonic plague, 1 case of yellow fever, and 7 cases of infectious diseases under observation.

Week ended November 19, 1905: Total deaths for the week, 283. Causes of deaths: Yellow fever, 2, with 5 new cases reported, of which number 2 were confirmed as being true yellow fever, and the remaining 3 were placed under observation. Bubonic plague caused 5 deaths, with 14 new cases reported. Variola caused 3 deaths, with 5 new cases reported. At the end of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 33 cases of variola, 9 cases of plague, with 10 supposed cases under observation; and no cases of vellow fever.

Report from Bahia—Plague.

Bahia, Brazil, December 14.

Five cases plague, 3 deaths.

Rowe, Vice-Consul.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

History of yellow fever death at Belize reported November 28, 1905.

R. H. Peters, formerly acting assistant surgeon at Belize, reports from Mobile, Ala., December 11, as follows:

At Belize there was one death reported from yellow fever November 28.

The patient, a young Englishman, arrived in Belize November 11 from England. On the 15th he went to Stann Creek, which is about 20 miles from Belize, was taken sick on November 21, and on the 26th was brought back to Belize, where he died on the 28th. The diagnosis was confirmed by the necropsy. Sporadic cases of yellow fever still appear along the Guatemala railroad.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, November 9, as follows: During the week ended November 4, 1905, 2 supplemental bills of health were issued to 2 steamers, and there were inspected 2 vessels, 185 crew, and 46 steerage passengers. There were disinfected 8 pieces of baggage, and 1 piece was examined and passed. Manifests were viséed for 34,472 pieces of freight. Eight emigrants for San Francisco per steamship *Doric* were examined and passed.

There were no reports of quarantinable disease received from outports.

CUBA.

Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Measures for preventing spread of yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, December 2, 15, and 18, as follows:

Week ended December 9, 1905:

Vessels inspected	24
Passengers inspected.	503
Crew inspected	
Certificates issued to passengers for Panama	
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	